HARRISHTRE Jan 22 1858. Reception of the Inaugural Address—The Governors

Private Character—His Appointments—Special Election in Philadelphia County and the Importance of the
Rauli—The Canvass for United States Senator—List of Candidates, de.

vania, was inaugurated on Tuesday last, on which or casion there was a transforme civic and military display. The number of persons in attendance was variously esti sinly much larger than on any other similar occasion. Il sections of the State were represented, and all inrerests, to greet the popular champion of American prin-iples. The manuguration ceremony in this State diffess from that in New York, in being much more formal and imposing. The votes cast at the election for Governor, tted, after the organization of the Legisla-the office of the Secretary of State, under seal, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and on a day fixed by law are opened, announced, county by county, and summed up in the presence of the members of the two houses convened in the hall of the House of sentatives. Each house is represented by a teller, foots up the columns; and on their agreeing, the result is announced by the Speaker of the Senate, who presides over the Convention, and the andidate receiving the largest number of votes is sclared the Governor of the Commonwealth from the hard Tuesday of January, instant. Two certificates ction are then made, one of which is sent to the ernor elect, and the other lodged in the office of the oretary of the Commonwealth.
On the day of the inauguration, the military formed

procession, escorted the Governor elect, the retiring or, the members of the new and old Cabinets, th ex-Governors of the State who were in attendance, and nvited guests. The procession marched through a ber of the streets of the town to the Capitol, in which a platform had been erected, facing the ever. On this platform were ranged the members of the Legislature and all other privileged persons. The cereies were opened by a prayer from Rev. A. Cookman. f this place; arter which the certificate of James Pol-sch's election was read, the oath of office administered This closed the exercises, and the processio med, escorted the ex Governor and Governor to

belivered. This closed the exfereises, and the procession re-formed, escorted the exflovernor and Governor to their ledgings, and then dispersed. The display was a remarkably fine one, the weather was charming, and no accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. During the evening and succeeding day, the mass of visiters jeft, and the town resumed its usual quiet.

The inaugural has been favorably received by the Governor's friends, and not bitterly reviewed by those who might be suppreed inclined to judge him harably. The Governor starts well, and promises to have an honorable and successful administration. He is a man of fine talents, of high moral tone and great firmness of character. He is not as familiar as many with ctate politicans, as he has never been a member of the legislature, or in any way connected with the State government, except as president Judge, for about two years, of the judicial district in which he resided prior to his election, to which he was appointed by Governor Johnston to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Anthony. He was a member of Congress for six years, and there formed an acquaintance with national politics and politicians which promises to be of easential benefit to him in future. He is a church member, is connected with the rigid denomination of seceders, and declined to attend either of the linauguration Balls given on the evening of Tuesday last. On being waited upon by a committee, who expected to escort him to the ball, he replied that he never attended balls, and must be excused. He was urther bressed, as arrangements had been made for his reception; but he said these arrangements had been made without his knowledge or sanction, and that he sould not recognise their binding nature upon him. The medent is an unusual one, since it rarely happens that rigidly meral men are elected to office, or, when elected, are not betrayed into an abandonment of their principles. ples. Chiefly from want of familiarity with the politicians

Chiefly from want of familiarity with the politicians of the State, the Governor has not progressed far in his appointments, as he very justly asks time for investigation. He has, however, appointed his Secretary of the Commonwealth and Deputy Secretary, both of which selections were unofficially announced some weeks since The former office is illed by Andrew G.Curtin, of Controcounty, and the latter by John M Sullivan, Esq., of Bather county. Mr. Curtin was chairman of the Whig State Committee during the last cauvass, and managed the campain with great skill. He is a lawyer of considerable ability and great personal strength in his section—has always resided in a strong demorratic county—Consister—and like the Governor, has never been in the State Legislature, although he ran for the Sante some years ago against Wm. F. Packer, and polled an extraordinary vote. He is an old friend and school mate of Gov. Pellock, between whom there has always existed the most confidential friendship. On all accounts the appointment is a good one, whether we consider Mr. Curtin's abilities, character or position.

most confidential friendahip. On all accounts the appointment is a good one, whether we consider Mr. Curlin's abilities, character or position.

Mr. Sulhvan, of Batler, the deputy Secretary of the Cammons-ath, is a young man of much experience about the Capital, and with an extensive acquaintance among the leading men of the State. He commenced his career in Harrisburg several winters ago, as letter writer for various Eastern and Western papers, but soon changed his business. He has since been assistant, and then chief clerk, of the Senate, in which capacities he served with entire satisfaction. He is a lawyer by profession, and belongs to a family somewhat prominent in Western Pennsylvanis—one brother, Moses Sullivan, having been a Canal Commissioner under Gov. Ritner's administration; and another, Charles C. Sullivan, an active member of the State Senate for several years Mr. Sullivan's habits, qualifications and disposition pecularly fit him for the place in which he will be found accurate, prempt and honest. Both these appointments are much more fitting and judicious than that of the Attorney General, which has created general dissatisfaction.

The patronage of the Governor has been great-

ion.

the patronage of the Governor has been greatreduced and he has but few offices aldisposal, which are worth a scramble,
best are the flour and whisky inspectorships aladelphia and Pittsburg, the leather inspectors fosame points, port physician o' Philadelphia, sealerreights and measures in some of the counties, and a

Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the leather inspectors for the same points, port physician o' Philadelphia, sealers of weights and measures in some of the counties, and a few clerkships in the Executive and school departments. There are a large number of applicants for these, as might be expected from the tightness of the times, but the Governor takes things very coulty, and will not issue his commissions until he is fully convinced that his appaintees are the beat men he can select.

Tuesday, the 13th of Pebruary, is the day fixed by the Speaker of the Senate, in his writ, for an election in Philadelphia to fall the vacancy caused by the death of Levi Foulkrod, Esq. Mr. F. had served but one session, but had won the respect and confidence of his associates. He was a democrat in politics, but liberal in his general views. His death, which occurred during the recess, may prove a sudden blow to democratic ascendency in the branch of the Legislature with which he was consected. In the fall of 1853, the democrats succeeded, very unexpectedly, in electing their candidates in the Allegheny and Blair districts, and had, in consequence of these gains, a majority of five or six hist winter, with a reasonable prospect of retaining this majority; but at the last election they were unfortunate enough to loss the Washington and Greene, and the Fayette and Westmoreland districts, which were generally considered their most reliable—an American whig having been returned from the former and an American democrat from the latter. But they gained the Senator in Philadelphia county, and were saved from overthrow. Mr. Foulkred's death renders another election necessary in the same county, and the probabilities are that an American will be chosen, which will place the friends of the State administration in a majority of one. Public opision has not yet centered upon either of the candidates, but the provalent impression is that, with a judicious choice, the Americans can hardly fail to refeem this form a stronghold of democracy. The elect

y others; but it does include all who are known as andidates, and are considered as having any prospect f success. On the democratic side of the House, John L. Dawson, of Payette, and Wilson McCantless, of Pittsburg, are about the only names mentioned, there being little strife this year for the democratic cancus nomination. No man can be elected Senator who is not "an epen and avowed advocate of the principles of the American Order," a requisition which will probably cut off some of those first named, whose connection with the Order has been of recent date, and from questionable motives. The election is yet three weeks off. Between this and that, there will doubless he some developments which will not be without their effect upon the movements of politics in this State, which it will be interesting and profitable critically to examine.

QUEEN MATRIMONIAL PREAK.—A letter from a citizen of Livingston county, Ky., to the Dunsville Tribune, relates the following bit of namely history in that metabhorhoot:—A widow lately took an orphan boy to raise, quite small, and when he scrived at the age of eighteen she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together, happy as any couple. Ten years ago they took an orphan girl to raise, the fall the old lady died, being ninety six years of any, and in seven weeks after, the old man married the girl they had raised, he being sixty-eight years old and she ishteen.

Our West India Correspondence. Sr. TROKAS, WAST INDIES, Jan. 10, 1886. Letter from St. Thomas—Business Matters—Arrival the United States Ship Falmouth—Entertainments ice. de. de.

mercial way, that would be interesting to your readers. There have been many arrivals in the past twenty days, There have been many arrivals in the past twenty days, and as many departures; no freights, and of course many of them have gone to leeward, some direct home. The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, Capt. Shaw, has been here for the past twelve as fifteen days, and I fancy there has been no ship of war in this place more hosp tably entertained than has the Falmouth—and I am proud to say that the gallant captain and his officers have reciprocated the hospitalities. Capt. Shaw entertained the Governor and his autic and a large party of gentlemen to-day on board of the Falmouth. Such representatives abroad are worth millions to the country. We will venture to say that the Falmouth will not soon be forgotten in St. Thomas. We met Capt. Shaw and two or three of his officers at a dunner party, and on two occasions since. We regard him as an intelligent and very agreeable gentleman, who would win admiration anywhere.

and very agreeable gentleman, who would win admiration anywhere.

One of the officers, the other day, speaking of the Falmouth, answered a question thus—"We are very happy, sir, on beard."

I am told this evening that the Governor of St. Thomas entertains Capt. Shaw and his officers to a dinner party on Thursday, the 11th inst., and that the Falmouth sails on a cruise on Sunday, the 13th January.

Your last HERALDS per steamer must have miscarried, and it has caused a tremendous hubbub. Let us have the HERALDS regularly, if you can, because they go all through the Windward Islands.

Catholie Church Difficulties in Chicago.

Cathelle Church Difficulties in Chicage.

AN APPEAL TO THE POPE OP BOME.

[From the Chicago Press, Jan. 20.]

We announced last Tuesday morning that four of the clery at the Catholic Cellege in this city had been removed. Wednesday evening the parishioners of the "Church of the Holy Name." comprising North Chicago, held a meeting at the North Market Hall, to consider the removal. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of the most extreme regret of the removal from amongst us of our beloved clergy, endeared to us as they have been by the faithful and exemplary discharge of their duties during several years.

the faithful and exemplary discharge of their duties during several years.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the energy and real of our priests to complete our new church, and we pledge cursolves to aid and assist them in so doing if left among us.

Resolved, That we bow with the most profound respect and reverence to the authority of our Church and Bishop, but as we do, not deem the reasons assigned for the removal of our clergy to be satisfactory, that we humbly approach the Holy See, as the unerring artiter of justice in the matter.

moval of our clergy to be satisfactory, that we humbly approach the Holy See, as the unerring artiter of justice in the matter.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee of this parish, to draw up a statement of our grievances and forward it to Rome, viz.:—Charles O'Connor, Patrick Connolly, John Murphy, Elward D. Colgan, Edward Kelly, James Duffy, Patrick McAlpin and John Prindiville.

Attempt to Obtain Money from Enoch Train

Attempt to Obtain Money from Enoch Train of Boston.

THREATENED ASSASSINATION.

[From the Boston Times, Jan. 24.]

One of the most andacious attempts to exiort money by threats of personal violence that has occurred in this region for many years, took place on Monday afternoon last, at the residence of Enoch Train, Esq., in Harrison square, Dorches er. The circumstances are related as follows:—
It appears that

region for many years, took place on Monday afternoon last, at the residence of Enoch Train, Esq., in Harrison square, Dorchester. The circumstances are related as follows:—

It appears that, several months since, a young man named Julius Warren Lewis made the acquaintance of Mr. Train, who became interested in his behalf, and believing him to be an upright and deserving gentleman, leaned him \$300, with which he went to New York and engaged in business. Not succeeding there, Levis returned to this city, and applied to Mr. Train for further aid, and at length went to work in a book and newspaper store. He had not been here long before he seat letters to Mr. Train, threatening to accuse him of a crime, (which he named) unless he furnished him with more money; and in one of these letters, Levis stated that he would meet Mr. Train when he least expected him. Yesterday afternoon, while at his residence in Dorchester, a double letter or note was handed to Mr. Train by one of his servants, who stated that it was given to him by a young man at the door. Upon opening the package, Mr. Train found that one letter was dated "New York," and was evidently in Lewis's handwriting, stating that he had become desperate, and must have more money. The note accompanying this letter was from Lewis, and stated that he "would like to see Mr. Train for the last time."

The servant was directed to show the bearer of the letter into the hibrary, which room he entered, and soon after Mr. Train came in, when Lewis accosted him substantially in the following language:—"Mr. Train, when I formerly knew you, I was an innocent man, and now have become desperate; I must have money, and will have it; I am armed with a bowie knife and revolver, and must have money!"

Mr. Train locked at Lewis for a moment or two with vurprise, and; being near the door, stepped out of the room, and directed a servant to immediately call his conclusion and gardener.

In the meantime Mrs. Train had entered the library, and recognising Lewis, who had been at the house

Canadian Items.

The shipments of flour from Toronto from the 1st to the 13th of January, amounted to 4,177 barrels. Of this 1,537 barrels went down by the way of Montreal, and the balance to Oswego.

The total quantity of fleur and wheat in store for expert at Toronto, on Friday, was.

Flour, bbis.

13,382

Wheat, bushels.

9,102

wheat, bushels.

The wheat is mainly owned by American millers.

The Kingston Herald announces the death of James Browne, of the firm of Browne & Horty, one of the most prominent and respected men of the place.

At the fire which broke out in the stables of the Globe Hotel, Coburg, on Faturday week, Mr. Weller was a sufferer as well as Mr. Duynan, of the hotel, both losing their stables Mr. D. lost several coaches and carriages, while Mr. D. had three fat cattle, twelve tons of hay, and six hundred bushels of oats consumed. Mr. A. E. Manson lost a shed full of wagon spokes, lumber, and a number of cutters.

The buildings and fixtures of the new manufacturing company in Whitby, under the superintendence of N. W. Brown, are completed, and the business of manufacturing steam engines and machinery commenced. The engine which sets all the works in motion was constructed by Mr. Kidd, of Rochester, and its operation is highly spoken of.

ed by Mr. Kidd, of Rochester, and its operation is highly spoken of.

Robert Colter, of Barrie, made an assault on an officer by the name of Creasor, who was proceeding to arrest him, inflicting several wounds upon the head of the latter with an axe handle. A fatal termination of the wounds is apprehended.

A suit, involving the ralue of 9,000 bushels of wheat, sunk by the going down of the wharf of G. M. Jarvis, of Toronto, in September, 1853, was tried in Toronto last week. It was contended that, in taking property into store, the party receiving it was bound to furnish storage competent to preserve what was entrusted to his custody. The defendant, Mr. Wilmot, failed to clear himself in the matter, and judgment was readered against him for the amount claimed, something over \$8,000.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—Extract of a letter dated city of

APPAIRS IN MEXICO.—Extract of a letter dated city of Mexico, January 1st, from a distinguished source.

In consequence of the defeat suffered by the revolutionists in Morelia, of which I informed you in my last letter, they have been reduced to small detachments which spread in the department of Michoacan, only engaged in robbing the passengers, and sometimes the small villages or farms, but flying away as soon as they know they are pursued. Thus the rebeilion can be considered at an end.

The small detachments diminish from day to day, because they are frequently made prisoners by the troops of the government, or because they deliver themselves up, asking the pardon of the capital punishment, which His Serene Highness grants, so as to establish the public tranquility.

Learning that Alvares was at his farm, called Haciends de la Birea, with a detachment of one hundred men, the only remains of the force that he originally commanded, the government ordered that a detachment, under the commande of General Don Sevare del Castillo, should march to attack him, but Alvares, who became aware of the movement, fled as usual.

The detachment commanded by Castillo, nevertheless took possession of said farm, and reduced it to ache thus punishing as much as possible the crime of the owner.

In the balance of the Republic reigns the most complete tranquility.

On the last of last December took place the universal vote of the country for the continuation of His Serene Highness as President, and, far as known, the vote has been unanimous in his favor. On the last of next Pebruary the result of this vote of the people will be correctly ascertained and published, as was ordered in the decree which was called for the taking of said vote.

This solemm confirmation of the vishes of the nation for the continuance of the present duties of General His Serene Highness the President, and, said vote.

This colemn confirmation of the vishes of the nation for the continuance of the present duties of General His Serene Highness the Presiden

SUICIDE CAUSED FROM WANT.-About half-SUICIDE CAUSED FROM WANT.—About halfpast one o'clock, yesterday morning, a poor mechanice named Charles Hanes, aged 28 years, residing
in Crawford's court, in Front street, above Noble,
was found lying dead upon a settee, by his wife. He
had committed snicide by cutting his throat from ear to
ear, making a frightful gash. A note was found near
that
him, hidding his wife and children farewell, and stating
the reasons which prompted the commission of the despere of
lieth
any
and paymed article after article to obtain bread for his
family, and at length found himself entirely without resources. This distress so preyed upon his mind, that he
was driven to suicide to put an end to his earthly
troubles. Mr. Hannes leaves a wife and two children to
mourn this rash act which has deprived them of a protector.—Philadelphia Garette, Jan. 24.

Our correspondent at San Francisco informs us that the New Year was unbered in by a most violent storm, which commenced on the morning of the 1st. The rain fell in torrents, and considerable damage was done to property in that city. Several frame buildings were blown down, and others unroofed, while an innumerable number of minor disasters occurred in different parts of the city. It was feared that the shipping in the harbor the city. It was feared that the shipping in the harbor had suffered some injury, but to what extent had not been ascertained. The gale exceeded in severity any that has visited San Francisco since 1852. The rain would, however, prove a perfect godsend to the miners, who nave accumulated large quantities of earth in the dry diggings, and whose operations had been suspended by the long continued dry season. With the welcome rain the diggers, whose interests have languished, can begin work in earsest, and business will receive an impetus that will be felt in all sections of the State.

that will be felt in all sections of the State.

The Late Stanning Came in San Francisco.—Mr. Kerrison, the mayor's marshal, of the wounding of whom by his paramour we had an account by the last steamer, was still alive on the lat inst., and some hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.—The San Francisco Caronicle publishes the following as being derived from the woman's own statement:

She says that she will be 20 years of age on the 20th of June mext; that ske was married in the Atlantic States, and that her husband is dead. She arrived in California on the 5th of May last; was engaged for four days after the arrivel in the Express Salcon, in California street; after that, she worked a short time at her occupation of book binding, but could not get employment, after that she was a short time in a salcon on Commercial street; and then was engaged as an actress in the People's Theatre, acting the parts of "waiting maids." About two months ago she became acquainted with Kerrison; the most of the men who came to the saloca were men whom abe despised; but Kerrison's quiet, usobtrunve and respectful manner won her confidence and led her to like him, the more because there was nobody else that she could like. He was very attentive to her, he followed her to all her different places of business.

According to her account, he spoke of marrying her. The two were on very considential terms. She told him

tentive to her; he followed her to all her different places of business.

According to her account, he spoke of marrying her. The two were on very condicantial terms. She told him her history; showed him her letters; he asked her hand in marriage; she accepted him; a day was appointed, and when it came, the marriage was postponed. She loved him with all her heart; she had all condidence in his honor; she would have done anything for his sake; abe yielded to him and lived with him.

Mrs. Howard is a woman of rather small size, fair, pleasant and expressive face, black hair, and dark eyes. Her mild and modest, but sprightly manner and intelligent conversation create a prepossession in her favor. She expresses a desire that if possible the facts of the case may be concaled from her relatives in the East, and it is said that her name is assumed.

Accident to the New York Raliroad Train.

Accident to the New York Railroad Train—
Wonderful Escape of Passengers.

[Fron the Boston Traveller, Jan. 23.]
A most remarkable accident occurred to the passenger train which left New York for this city at 4 P. M. yesterday, with nearly two hundred passengers, of which we have the following particulars:—
As the train was passing the switch at Clappville, nine miles above Worcester, the switch suddedly broke. The engine bassed safely, and the tender went upon the side track. The baggage car ran off the track, and along the edge of the embankment; the first passenger car was thrown lengthways across the track; the second passenger car was thrown lengthways across the track; the second passenger car was thrown down the embankment some thirty feet, standing searly perpendicular, the upper end breaking into the forward part of the next car, which, with the last car, ran along the edge of the embankment, but fortunately did not go down.

The car thrown down the embankment struck, in its descent, a tree, stripping off the bark. This in some degree broke the force of the fall. All in this car, and indeed throughout the train, were in a state of great excitement and cen'usion. The falling car was filled with ladies and gentlemes, who were suddenly thrown in a heap together. The stove also fell down to the lower end of the car, but fortunately injured no one.

As soon as possible attempts were made to rescue those in the fallen car. Some were drawn out through the wundows, and, wonderful to state not one had received serious injury. One man had his boot tone from his foot, and others were slightly braised.

The fore part of the third car was broken in by the upper end of the car down the embankment, but fortunately there were no passengers on the two front tests. The passengers in this car, and those in the one behind, had a moment of awful suspense as they ran along the edge of the embankment, expecting to plunge into the depths below.

As soon as order had in some degree been restored, the passengers were placed in t

possible.

Conductor B. W. Hobart, Jr., together with A. A. Lovell, superintendent of House's telegraph line, and four men, then started on a hand car for Worcester, nine miles distant. The engine of the night freight train was immediately put in readmess, and with one freight and two passenger cars started for the scene of the dis-

aster.
During Mr. Hobart's absence the disabled train was in charge of his brother, Mr. A. A. Hobart, through express messenger for Adams & Co., by whom every attention to the wants of the passengers was

paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Benny, of Clappville, deserve especial notice. They hurried to the train, and extended an invitation to all to partake of refreshments or remain over night at their house.

The train arrived in Boston at a quarter of four this

As to the cause of the accident, it is stated that a bea-As to the cause of the accident, it is stated that a hea-vy freight train passed the switch but a short time be-fore, by which some of the bolts were probably started, so that when the heavy engine of the New Haven train (the Olympus) ran upon it at a speed of over thirty miles an hour it gave way. Mr. Bond, the engineer, perceived that something was wrong as soon as he touched it, and reversed the engine and biew his whis tle, but it was too late to prevent the accident.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE IN CINCINNATI.—
PROVIDENTAL ESCAPE.—Another diabolical attempt to scatter death and destruction among a family occurred on Monday night, between eight and nine o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Cyrus Swishelm, on Wainut street, between Court and Ninth streets, through means of a destructive and damnable contrivance more bold and daring than that of the celebrated Arrison machine. The particulars are these.—On the evening in question, Mr. Swishelm and family, consisting of five persons, were seated around the fire, when a huge ball descended the chimney and, bouncing into the fire, rolled in a bright blaze into the middle of the floor. It was made Mr. Swishelm and family, consisting of five persons, were seated around the fire, when a huge ball descended the chimney and, bouncing into the fire, rolled in a bright blaze into the middle of the floor. It was made of cotton saturated with turpentine, and, during its brief contact with the fire, had become ignited. Luckily, a pail of water was standing near, and Mr. Swishelm, catching the burning ball in his hand, instantly immersed it in the water, and extinguished it. Upon opening the ball it was found to be allied with gunpowder and slugs, and fort nate indeed was it for Mr. Swishelm and his family that the water was near, as otherwise he says he should have burled it into the fire, in which case, in all probability, it would have been our painful province to have recooled another event as horrole in its details as that which transpired at the Marine Hospital. As soon as the character of the machine was accretained, Mr. Swishelm called in the assistance of officers Ringer and Limberg, who made diligent earch after the fiend, but, unfortunately, so long a time had elapsed since the ball was flung down the chimney, that he was enabled to scape. From the suspicious imparted them by Mr. Swishelm, the efficers are under the impression that they can yet ferret out the miscreant, and no means will be left untried to bring to justice one who, in so desperate a manner, could plot the destruction of a whole family.—Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 24.

a manner, could plot the destruction of a whole family.—Cincinnati Garette, Jan. 24.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY IN VIRGINIA.—The Peterburg (Va.) Express states that the city has been startled by the discovery of an extensive forgery. The party implicated is Mr. John W. Rice, formerly of Brunswick, a man who has beretofore enjoyed the high confidence of the community. The Express says:—Mr. J. W. Rice was, up to about a year ago, in partnership with his brother in the dry goods business in this city, and, after selling out, he formed a partnership with Dr. A. Whitehead, in the pressed brick factory in Roslin. The firm was known as that of Whitehead & Rice. In order to raise money for purposes of a private nature, (known best to himself, as we cannot credit the strange rumors afoat.) it is alleged he drew on notes bearing forged endersements over \$20,000 from the banks of this city, as well as other sums from parties round the country and in New York city, making up a total of about \$50,000, possibly more. The paper which he deposited in the different localities was signed by him, John W. Rice & Rrother, and endorsed by said J. W. Rice with the names of J. Ravenseroft Jones, Wm. P. Baford, Whitehead & Rice, and others. This constituted the forgery, as the above gentlemen had no idea of the way their names as endorsements had passed round." The manner in which the frauds have come to light is as follows:—"Some of the notes became mature, and were not met by J. W. Rice, as he had previously done, i. e by paying the attipulated curtailmest and renewing the paper; so the notes were pretested and the endorsers notified thereof to their peculiar astonishment. The forgery now became evident, and J. W. Rice, seeing that he could not save the plot from bursting to his ruin, bade adieu to Petersburg early last week. The dry goods firm of Greenway Brothers, (Virginians,) in New York, let him have \$15,000, and would have granted him more on the securities he held forth to them."

slis,000, and would have granted him more on the securities he held forth to them."

A SKRIOUS OUTRAGE IN CINCINNATI.—MORE KIDNAFFING.—A few days since a young man, named John Atkinson, a resident of Newport, Kentucky, was arrested by constable Adams upon a charge of having fraudulently obtained several large invoices of goods from merchants in Philadelphia. His examination took place on Mon'ay evening, but the evidence not being of a nature to warrant his being held to bail, he was discharged. On the same night, while stiting in his house in Newport, a short time previous to the hour of retiring, a knock was heard at the hour, when, upon opening it, a large bulky man was discovered, who, stating that he felt very sick, inquired if Mr. A had any wine or spirite in the house. The latter replied in the affirmative, and invited him inside, when, as Mr. A. was in the act of opening a closet, the stranger felled him to the ground. Before the wife could interfere, another man, who had been waiting outside, entered, and having by threats timidated the woman, they gagges and bound her husband, and then carried him to the ferry boat in a carriage, accounting to those on board for their proceeding that he was charged with some heavy misdemeanor. They afterwards bore their victum to the Little Min minding that he was charged with some heavy misdemeanor. They afterwards bore their victum to the Little Min minding that he was charged with some heavy misdemeanor. They afterwards bore their victum to the Little Min minding that he was charged with some heavy misdemeanor. They afterwards bore their victum to the Little Min minding that he was charged with some heavy misdemeanor. They afterwards bore their victum to the Little Min minding the morning train for Philadelphia. The wife of Mr. Atkinson states that when they carried him away, they told her that she could see him the next morning at the watchhouse. This high handed outrage deserves the severest punishment, and, as the parties are supposed to be known who perpetrated

UNFOPULARITY OF MR. BABBIT—COL. STRPTOR—MORE
TROUBLE IN BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HARMS.
The Salt Lake Mail of Dec. 3, has arrived at Independence. The carriers were obliged to pack through the mountains on account of deep snow. The few Indians seen on the route offered no molestation.

It is stated that Mr. Babbit, present acting Governor of Utah, is very unpopular with the Mormons, from a belief, whether well founded or not, that he has abjured the religion of the Latter Day Saints. They had grown tired of him as Governor, and anxiously awaited his removal. The Mormons are fast becoming a military people. The men are frequently drilled, and several thousand could be collected together, under arms, on short notice. Col. Steptoe and his men are occupying quarters in the central part of the city.

Firewood and groceries scarce and high at Salt Lake City. Flour plenty and reasonable. Brighham Young has two grist mills in operation, which supply the whole city. Young discovered that a favorite negro had been carrying love missives from some of the "Gentiles" to the members of the Ex-Governor's harem, and darkey had: c travel 'tother side of Jordan to escape the lynch law of Brigham.

Execution at Galena, III.

law of Brigham.

Execution at Galena, III.

On Fridsy, January 19, John I. Taylor was hung at the County Hospital, near Galena, for the murder of his wife. At one P. M., in charge of an armed posse, he was conducted to the place of execution, followed by a large crowd of all classes and ages, maintaining a sal composure during the funeral march. He was an old man of sixty years of age.

John Ira Taylor was led out of his cell in the county just about 12 o'clock, and in the custody of the sheriff, surrounded by other officers of executive justice, by a band of citizen soldiery, and by a dense muss of unarmed citizens; the carriage which contained him was driven to the place selected for his execution, about two miles without the limits of the city. He was dressed in a white shroud, with a white cap upon his head. His countenance was vacant and geastly; his eyes were set and staring, and a dark ring seemed to encircle them. Once or twice he seemed to smile, but it was a mere animal contraction of the muscles of the face; spirit did not smile. He had evidently suffered intensely within, but the outward man strove hard to cover up all external traces of its writhings. As he passed along Main street, guarded as above, the wretched man was the personification of the weakness of guilt, surrounded by the strength, dignity and majesty of justice.

Upon reaching the ground, ten thousand persons there stood in one solid mass. Taylor ascended the scaffold perfectly self-possessed and with a firm and steady tread. Clad in a white gown and cap, he addressed with a firm voice the crowd for more than thirty minutes. He reterate his innocence of the crime of wildlu murder—declared that he knew not how his wife was killed—expressed the hope that as Christ was crucified for all, he was crucified for him, and the belief that he was forgiven by his God.

After the cap was drawn over his eyes, and he knew over his metal into exercity, he

The First Locomotive in the United States We take the following letter from the Clevelar

We take the following letter from the Cleveland Herald:—

PRIGHT OFFICE, C. & P. R. R.,

CENVELAND, Jan. 20, 1855. ]

There is a locemotive at the freight depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Raliroad, in this city, which I deem sufficiently antique and curious to entitle it to honorable mention in the papers, and I am confident that were your own eyes to behold the venerable old machine, it would receive from you what it rishly deserves—a "first rate notice." But, as you have not seen it, and perhaps will not do so, permit mu to give you a few items in relation thereto, which, if you deem it of sufficient importance or interest, please lay before your readers.

The locomotive was recently purchased of the N. Y. & E. R. C. C., by Measrs. Atkinson & Studger, of Carrollton, O., for five hundred and fifty dollars, and is to be used on what is called the "Carroll Branch R. R.," which extends from Carrollton to Oneida, a distance of ten and a hall miles.

Mr. Atkinson, who has the machine in charge, informs me that it was originally purchased in Liverpoot, England, for six thousand dollars, by Messrs. Rodgers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, celebrated locemotive manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., and used by them as a pattern.

As my knowledge of machinery is not sufficient to enable me to give anything like an accurate description of this locomotive, I will not attempt it. I will simply say, however, that the engine and tender have ten wheels, "drivers" included—which, in form and appearance resemble locomotive wheels of the present day scarce more than they do the "quill wheels" used by our great grandmothers.

A well written document is posted upon the engineer's each of the accument is posted upon the engineer's each of the present day scarce

grandmothers.

A well written document is posted upon the engineer's

A well written document is posted upon the engineer's

cab of the engine, which purports to be the "biography"

of the "McNellt," of which the following is a copy:

"The Pioneer Locomotive of the United States."

were sugn at

of the "McNeilt," of which she following is a copy:

"The Pioneer Locomotive of the United States."

HERE SIR IS!

The McNeill was imported to this country from Liverpool, England, as a "sample engine," and was regarded as the ne plus uldra of the age, both in style and strength. After being used as a pattern for the first locomotives built in the United States, she commenced running on the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad between Jersey City and Faterson, in the pear 1828. For some time hundreds and thousands came a great distance to see her, by whom she was regarded as the greatest wonder of the times. For years past she has been a wonder, too, "not because of beauty or strength, but because she was the pioneer of locomotives. Al hough entitled to a discharge from laber, she is still to be employed on a new road in Ohio. As she commenced running on the shores of the Atlantic, it is hoped she will not retire until she has reached the shores of the Pacific. Her history and our progress are intimately connected. Woe to the man who dares speak of her in derision."

I do not wouch for the authenticity or correctness of the above, in every particular; in fact, I am quite sure the statement in regard to date is erroneous; still, it may be correct—I confess I'do not know.

I once had the satisfaction of examining Dr. Franklin's printing press, in the National Museum, Patent Office building, Washington. It interested me exceedingly, not only because it enabled me more fully to appreciate the wonderful improvements made in a single century in the manfacture of printing presses.

I think a comparison of the "McNeil" with the locomotives turned out at many points in this country, equally wonderful, and even more so, inasmuch as the time required to the content of the content of the man the country, equally wonderful, and even more so, inasmuch as the time required to the content of the

motives turned out at many points in this country, equally wonderful, and even more so, inasmuch as the time required to bring locomotives to their present degree of perfection has been comparatively short. The "McNeil" will remain several days at the machine shop of the C. & P. Railroad, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs, previous to entering upon her cuties on the "Carroll Branch." WM. W. CHANDLER.

the "Carroll Branch" WM. W. CHANDLER.

CONFESSION OF A SLAVE MURDERER.—It wil be remembered that some days since Mr. G. W. Acker mysteriously disappeared, and under circumstances which stached strong suspicion to Tom, a slave belonging to Mr. S. M. Bender, and it appears from the subjoined confession of the murderer that it was not misdirected. The buy pointed out the place where he had concealed the body of his victim—in the run of a small branch near Beymour's Bluff, in this county—and where it was found, with the brains dashed out and other injuries. The confession was voluntarily made before a coroner's jury of five persons, whose names are appended to it. Tom says.—"When he (Mr. Acker) first come to me, he says, 'Tom, I con't think you cut wood enough; you don't put it up right, making too many holes, and if you don't put it up right, making too many holes, and if you don't put it up right, making too many holes, and if you don't cut two cords I will make you cut two and a half,' and when Mr. Acker started off, I says to him, 'Mr. Acker, it seems that I can't please you no how.' He then jumped down from his horse and made at me with his sword cane drawn, and then I run, thinking he was going to stick it through me. He said if I talked that way to him he would stick it through me. I then struck at him with the axe, and hit him ever the eye, a d then he run and I ran after him, and he halloced, 'Oh Lord!' And when I caught him I dropped the axe and threw Mr. Acker cown, and Mr. Acker took up the axe and struck me with the axe on the breast. Mr. Acker was in a stiting position at the time he hit me. I then took the axe from him as he was sitting, and when I had the axe on the breast do me, if I would not kill him that he would unot trouble me any more, and if did kill him his wife and children would suffer. And as he tried to get up, I struck him back of the head with a very heavy her with the edge of the axe. This is the blow that hooked out his brain, and he did not speak or move afterwards. I then looked o

drivers that we had, named Denice, because he wanted to whip me wrongfully."—Mobile Adcertiser, Jan. 19.

First Conviction for Durling in New Orders Advented a very novel and interesting character occurred yesterday in our Criminal Court. It was the conviction of a man for manisaughter for fighting a duel. This is the first conviction of the kind ever achieved in this State. The public sentiment has for a long time justified and sustained the duello, as a mode of deciding personal quarrels. Several attempts have been made to hold parties liable for participating either as principals or seconds in duels, but hitherto they have invariably failed. Some of these cases presented none of the modifying circumstances of the fair and legitimate duel, as recognized by the customary chivalry. We remember one case in which the accused was defended by Mr. Soule, when it was proved that the duel was characterized by circumstances of great brutality, the accused deliberately walking up to his unarmed antagonist and firing into his bosom. Yet he was acquitted. Now, the duel participated in by the party convicted yeareday was marked by an unusual degree of chivalry and fair play. It was fought with knives; the parties were equal in physical power, and when one objected to the knife of the other, the latter offered, and actually did exchange knives, and with the weapon of his antagonist slew him. The surviving party was indicted for manslaughter, and after a vigorous defence, was convicted by a jury in which there were several Creoles. This conviction marks a new era in the sentiments and habits of our people. Henceforth, in addition to the ciril disqualifications, persons who undertake to settle their quarrels by a recort to the duello, will be exposed to prosecution and cenviction in our courts, for an offence which subjects the party to an infamous pusishment.—New Orleans Delta, Jan. 19.

CLOCE FACTORY IN PLYMOUTH, CONN., BURNT-BEAN LOSE.—We learn that the clock factory of Miles Morse, in Plymouth. was destroyed by fire on the 22d instart. The loss is stated to be \$30,000, on which there was an insurance of \$20,000.

Political Intelligence.
DECIDEDLY ANTI-KNOW NOTHING

The convention in the twenty-ninth Senatorial district of this State which nominated Chester Leomis for

Resolved, That any endeavor to check or retard the increase of population in these States, by repealing, changing, or obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, or by passing laws to pronibit or discourage their migration hither, would be anti-democratic, and no less reprehensible on the part of any administration, State or national, than were similar measures when adopted and attempted to be enforced by George the Third previous to the American Revolution.

Resolved, That all secret political organizations, bound together by pledges and oaths, are contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, treasonable in appearance, if not in design, and should reseive, as they deserve, the just animadversion of all good citizens.

Resolved, That ac eitizens of this great and glorious republic, we cheriah an unfeigned and ardent attachment for the noble, magnanimous and truly republican sentiments of the great apostle of American liberty: "That all men should be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion, and that the same should in nowise diminish or affect their civil capacities."

Resolved, That in the Hon. Chester Loomis we recognise a tried, honest, capable and faithful public servant, and a firm, consistent and unwavering friend of equal rights irrespective of the accident of birth, the jossession of wealth, or the profession of faith; and we not only observally, but with great pleasure, tender him our cordial and hearty support.

ENOW NOTHINGISM IN THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGIS-

ENOW NOTHINGISM IN THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGIS-LATURE.

In the North Carolina House of Representatives on the

18th inst. a resolution was introduced by Mr. Badbam, enunciatory of the Know Nothings, when the following short debate ensued:-

short debate ensued:—
Mr. STERLE asked for a statement, in order that he might see how he was voting.
Mr. STERLE asked for a statement, in order that he might see how he was voting.
Mr. STRELE asked for a statement has been doubt but that there does exist in our midst a secret political order. There is abundance of testimony that such is the fact. A certain distinguished gentleman from this State, (Kenneth Rayner,) has been holding a correspondence on the subject with a gentleman across the border of a sister State. He (Mr. S.) thought the existence of such an order a very serious matter, and was in favor of the resulution.

State. He (Mr. S.) thought the existence of such an order a very serious matter, and was in favor of the resolution.

A. H. Caldwall agreed that it was a serious matter, and moved to make it a special order for Monday next, at 12 o'cleck.

Mr. Struss said he thought it was a serious matter, and recommended that the gentlemen from Pitt and Chewan, (Messrs. Singeltary and Badham.) join the order, and afterwards communicate what they had seen and heard, that the House might be enabled to come to some conclusion.

and heard, that the House might be enabled to come to some conclusion.

Mr. BADRAN said he thought the gentlemen who had called on him for light and information, (Messra, Steele and Stubbs.) were much better able to give that unformation than he (Mr. B.) If it be the fact that this society exists, as many know, and as many in this House know, it was the duty of this House to denounce it, and expose it to the people.

Mr. OUTLAW said that we have come here for other purposes than to discuss the merits of the Know Nothings. We are here assembled on the business of our constituents, and this resolution should not be entertained.

On a motion to lay on the table, the ayes and mays were demanded. Ayes 59, mays 48. Laid on the table.

PREE SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A bill is before the North Carolina Legislature, which proposes to amend the constitution of the State so that being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States. being a pative or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve menths immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to yote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides. KNOW NOTHINGS IN OREGON

Know Nothing lodges have been established in Portland and Salem, Oregon Territory. The order seems to

be spreading. COUNCIL OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS

At a regular annual session of the State Council, besaid order, held at Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted:-

unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, The leading objects of this order are, to protect the rights, sievate the character, and secure the lappiness of American mechanics and workingmen; and recling the necessity of prompt action by the people's legislators in favor of decisive measures calculated to shield American laborers against foreign combinations in our milest, and also against the importations of criminals and paupers, it is hereby
Resolved, That this State Council respectfully but carnetty petitions Congress for the speedy passage of a

Resolved, That this State Council respectfully but earnestly petitions Congress for the speedy passage of a law, levying such a capitation tax upon foreigners landing on our shores as may be necessary to prevent the importation of criminals and paupers in future.

Resolved, That our State Legislature is respectfully but samestly petitioned for the passage of a law preventing fresh arrivals of foreign paupers and criminals from entering the territory of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all newspapers friendly to the cause of American mechanics and workingmen, and copies forwarded to the President of the United States and Pennsylvania members of Congress, and also to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and each member of our general State Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A petition has been presented in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, signed by one hundred and wenty-one persons, praying for the removal from office of Edward G. Loring, Judge of Probate, on account of his action in the Burns stave case.

The democracy of New Hampshire will not be defeated without a struggle. They are making arrangements to have the State thoroughly canvassed. Among the speak ers announced are Gen. Cass, Gen. Lane, and Mr. Latham M. C., frem California.

The Baltimore Patriot says that by a modification of its rules, Catholics, native born, are admitted into the American Order in Baltimore. It is said that Hon Charles Durkee, late member of

Congress, is likely to be elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Wisconsin. He is free soil democratic.

MURDER AT EAST BOSTON—THREE PERSONS ARRISTID—A homicide, committed under somewhat mysterious circumstances, occurred in East Boston, about 4
o'clock yesterday afternoon. The facts, as nearly as can
at present be ascertained, are as follows:—About eleven
o'clock yesterday forencon, one Michael Cullans went
with his wife to see a Mrs. Mary Carney, rosident in the
rear of Webster street, for the purpose of getting an unbrella, which he had icaned her. The Carney woman
refused to give if up, and flew into a violent passion,
whereupon the parties separated. About two o'clock in
the afternoon Cullans returned, in company with a German named Eavid Cruise, and went into the tenement of
John Lynch, adjoining that of Mrs. Carner. About 4
o'clock, Cullans was seen coming out of the house, with
blood running from his bead; he staggered once or twoon the platform of the steps, and then pitched head first
over the railing, failing a distance of about five feet upon
the frozen ground. He was immediately pisked up and
conveyed to his home in an alley between Havre and
Liverpool streets, where he died in about half an hour,
having never spoken after the fall. Dr. J. I. Hinckley
examined the wounds and found the head broken in just
above the nose and the left eye, apparently by a blow
with the poll of a hatchet, and ragged wounds upon the
face, evidently made by the fall from the house steps.
The officers instantly took into custedy all the persons
found in the house visited by the deceased, who were
lavid Gruise, John Lynch and Mary Carney, and they
were held for examination. Blood was found on the floor
in Lynch's apartment, and into estink in Mrs. Carney's
apartment, and also upon a dress which she wore early in
the afternoon. Soon after Cullane was picked up she
changed her dress at a neighbor's, where she dropped a
wailet with \$14, identified by the wife of the deceased as
belonging to bim. A hatchet, with some blood spots upon
it, was found in Mrs Carney's room, and be not of the selling liquor, and the deceased

cases in the Municipal Court.—Boston Transcript, Junuary 25.

Importation of Paupers in Cincinnati—Prosection, &c.—We learn from the Directors of the City Infirmary that the steamer Golden State arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning with upwards of two hundred paupers on board. From several of these passengers it has been ascertained that almost the entire number were shipped on the above steamer by the New Orleans Emigration Society, whose members paid their passage to this city. These paupers are now in our city, without money, no work, and dependant upon the charities of our citizens for subsistence. This importation of paupers by foreign cities, on steamers and railroads, is so new thing, but never have we heard of so large a number at one time as appears by the above. The directors have determined to enforce the law to prevent the bringing into the State of Ohio paupers having no settlement therein, and have instructed the prosecuting attorney to bring suit against the owners of the bost, in accordance with the provisions of the law, which provides in substance, that if any person shall transport, remove or bring, or cause to be transported, removed or brought, any poor or indigent person from any city, township or county in this State, or from any other State, to any other city, township or county in this State, or from any other State, thiotal lawful authority, and there leave such poor or indigent person, with intent to make such city, township or county chargeable for the support of such pauper, each and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every such offence, for the use of the poor of the city or township in which such pauper shall be left, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the State of Ohio, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall be required to remove such poor or indigent person out of the State, or give bend for their maintenance—Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 23.

Barnum at a Discount—We learn from an advertisement in t

Barnum at a Discount.—We learn from an advertisement in the Hamiton Speciator, that the "Sons of Temperance" in Hamiton, in connection with Mr. Barnum's announcement of his intestion to deliver a lecture on temperance in that city, de line having any dealings with the self-exposed adept in falsehood and humbur. The "Gons" are undoubtedly right, and have evidently a wholesome objection to has-awood lemons and mahogany nutmegs!—Montreal Herald, Jan. 24.

The Turf.

bests:

J. B. Moore's b. m. Juliana, 5 years old, by Equino dam by Confederate. 2 1

W. C. Reswe's b. b. 5 years old, by Monarch, dam by Emmeripation. 1 2

W. Nelson's ch. g. 4 years old, by Eutaw Shark, dam Amy the Orphan. 3 dr.

P. J. Tate's ch. m. 6 years old, Santa Anna, dam by Rowton. 4 dr.

Time—4.3—3.54—4.3.

Third Day, Jan. 19.—Purse \$160, two mile heats.
T. G. Moore's ch. c. Henry, 3 years old, by import Glencoe, out of Musadora, by Medoc.

W. Neison's ch. f. Dyspepsia, 3 years old, by Santa Anna, dam by Monarch.

2. W. Masyck's ch. c. 4 years old, by Eutaw Shark, dam by Lusborough.

3. Time—4—3:54.

Mr. Kemble's Pontiac. 2 2
Mr. McCulloch's Attila. draw.
Time—1:56—1:54—1:54%.

AUSTIN CITY JOCKEY CLUB-FALL MERTING, 1864 — Tue-DAY, Lec. 26, 1854.—Sweepstakes for 2 yr. olfs. Fou. subs. at \$75 each, \$25 ft., with \$100 added by the Club Mills. heart. Mile heats. Thos. F. McKinney's b. c. Van Hagen, by Jim Al-

Time—2:19—2:14. Won cirverly.

EMEDAY.—Match for \$500 a side. One mile.

Cannon & Schaefler's ch. g. Flying Dutchman, by Volcano, dam by mp. Glencon, 6 yrs.

Maize & Campbell's ch. f. by Sam Houston, out of Stocking, 4 yrs.

Time—2:11. A very close race.

Time—2:11. A very close race.

WEDNISDAY, Dec. 21.—Pures \$50 (anddle and rigging) ent., \$22 added, for all ages, 3 yr. olds, carrying 86 l s. 4, 100; 5, 110; 5, 118; 7 and upwards, 124—allowing lbs. to mares and geldings. One mile.

Thos. F McKinney's b. m. Lina, by Bendigo, dam by imp Stratford, aged

A. J. Burdett's br. g. Snap, aged.

Time—2:11. Won easy.

Time—2:11. Won easy.

Same Day.—Match for \$50. One mile.

Dr. Lane's b. g. Ben Lomond, by Bart Sims, dam by Lock Hale, 3 yrs.

Mr. Shaw's ch. g. Allen, by Sterling, dam by Lafitte,

3 yrs.

Time—2:11. A close race.

The chestnut colt Allen came out ahead, but the judges gave the race against him in consequence of fou riding.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.—Sweep stakes for 3 yr. olds, colt 86 lbs., fillies 83 lbs. Three subs. at \$125 cach, \$50 ft. with \$100 added. Mile heats. with \$100 added. Mile heats.
Thos. F. McKinney's b. f. Kate Ross, by
Jim Allen, dam by Tom Thurman, 2 yre.,
83 lbs.
A. J. Eurdett's ch. f.
H. S. Mitchell's ch. c.

H. S. Mitchell's ch. c. pd. ft.

WASHINGTON, D. C., RACES.

COLUMBIA COURSE,—A trotting mates for \$250 took place over this course on Friday, the 19th instant, between Henry Birch's s. b. Arlington, and George Nelson's b. b. Beppo—one mile and repeat. The following is the summary.

H. Birch's s. g. Arlington. 2 1 1 G. Nelson's b. g. Peppo. 1 2 2

Time—3:20—3:17—3:18.

Immediately after this, a proposition was made by the owner of a horse named Danny, to trot against Arlington, which was accepted by Arlington's owner, notwithstanding he had alreaty trotted three neats. The following is the result:—

S. g. Arlington. 1 2 1

B. g. Dandy. 12—3:16—3:06—3:09.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the absence of my brother, Mr. Thomas D. McGee, who is still in the East, allow me to make one or two who is still in the East, allow me to make one or two corrections of statements in reference to his lecture in Boston, which appeared in your paper of the 23d instant. The disturbance was caused by the appearance in a particular part of the hall of an organized gang of young rowdies, counting some twenty or thirty, and calling themselves Mitchelites, who, under the guidance of two well known disreputable characters, endeavored to lessen the harmony of the meeting by cheers, hisses and shuffling of feet before even a word had been spoken by the lecturer; consequently it could not have oeer occasioned by anything that may have been caid of that great man [Washington]. Neither was there "severe fighting" or "a row," as your telegraphic agent would have it; for as soon as the door committee perceived that remonstrance was useless, six policemes were sent for, who ejected the whole party in as many minutes, and on the following day Judge Russel sentenced one to a fine of twenty dollars and costs, and another to four months" imprisonment for resisting the police in the discharge of their duty. After the abortive attempt at riot the lecturer proceeded with his address tor upwards of an hour and a half, amid the warmest and most unanimous applause of at least four thousand persons. As I was an eye witness of those facts, I can pledge my veracity for their truth.

JAMES E. McGEE.

102 Nassau street, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1855. corrections of statements in reference to his lecture in

AN OLD VETERAN ON THE SOFT SIDE OF A PLANK.—
We take the following recital from the returns made thus morning by Capt. Nayles of the First district. It is a condensation of the history of one of the pairiots who attempted to revolutionize the Canadas. John Barry, aged sixty years, came to the First district station house for lodging last night. He gave the following account of himself:—He was born in Columbia county, K. Y. When the British colonies attempted to schieve their independence, deeming their cause just, he enhisted in the patriot army raised in this State, and served two years. He was taken prisoner with 240 of his companions in arms, at the battle of the Wind Mills, Canada Weet—was tried for treason, and with the rest of his comrades sentenced to death. After an imprisonment for ten months he received the lidings that their sentence (except eleven) was commuted to transportation for life to Van Dieman's Land. The eleven, whose sentence was not commuted, were executed. Among the number was General Schultz—who was an exile, having been banished by the Russian government for his participation in the Pollsh struggle for liberty in 1814, and who entered the patriot army as Colonel, and was a man of great military ability and education—Col. Woodruff, Lieut. Colonel Abbey of Jefferson county, N. Y., Daniel George, Paymaster General, of the same county. Capt. Belkly of Salina, N. Y., and Capt. Sylvester Tewtin, of Cape V noent, N. Y., Barry was liberated, together with the whole number of his companions in captivity, who were alive, through the intercession of the United States government, during the administration of President Harrison. He worked his passage home in the whaleship Herald of Fair Haves, Capt. Lewis. He was actively engaged in the whaling business for thirty-three months, and all the compensation he received for his labor was a free passage home.—